

STAFF STUDY

U. S. ARMY CHAPLAIN SCHOOL
FORT HAMILTON, NEW YORK

16- A-C22

Ch (Capt) AHN CHOON YOUNG

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Headquarters ROK Army
KAPO 501
151200 Dec 63

ROKA-CH

SUBJECT: Chaplain Candidate Basic Training.

1. PROBLEM. To determine whether ROK Army chaplain candidates should complete their Officer Candidate Basic Training at the Chaplain Training Center instead of the Infantry School as do other branches of the ROK Army.
2. ASSUMPTIONS.
 - a. Approximately 30 chaplain candidates per year, for the next three years, will be procured by the ROK Army.
 - b. Unless an adequate change is made, chaplain candidates must continue completing 10 weeks of Officer Candidate Basic Training at the Infantry School, and only 2 weeks of Chaplain Branch Orientation at the Chaplain Training Center.
 - c. The facilities of the Chaplain Training Center will be improved.
3. FACTS BEARING ON THE PROBLEM.
 - a. 8 chaplains and 7 enlisted men are authorized by TD ROKA-203 for the Chaplain Training Center on 25 May 1963.
 - b. There is no existing Ministry of National Defense policy governing chaplain candidate basic training.
 - c. The newly commissioned chaplains are able to attend 12 weeks of OBC course at the Chaplain Training Center only after their 2 years of field service.
 - d. The Army surgeon and dental candidates are permitted to complete their Officer Candidate Basic Training at the Army Medical Service Corps School.
4. DISCUSSION.
 - a. Advantages in training the chaplain candidates at the Chaplain Training Center:
 - (1) The Infantry School would not have to use manpower needed for the combat training of infantry officer to train the noncombatant chaplain candidates.
 - (2) The approved manpower and improved facilities established for the sole purpose of training Army chaplains would thus be adequately utilized.
 - (3) The chaplain candidates would be well prepared for their first assignment in the field.
 - b. The primary advantage in training the chaplain candidates at the Infantry School is to enable them to comprehend the fundamental attitudes of the Army combat officer.
 - c. For details see Annex B (Summary of comments).

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5. CONCLUSION. The chaplain candidates could more effectively complete their Officer Candidate Basic Training through facilities and manpower of the Chaplain Training Center than those of the Infantry School.
6. ACTION RECOMMENDED.
 - a. That the conclusion in paragraph 5 be approved.
 - b. That the attached letter (Annex A) be signed and forwarded to the Minister, the Ministry of National Defense.

Ann
AHN CHOON YOUNG
Col, ROKA
Chief of Chaplains

ANNEXES: A--Letter to the Minister, the Ministry of National Defense

B--Summary of comments

CONCURRENCES.

Maj Gen Yoon, DCSPER, ROKA 5111
Maj Gen Kim, DCSOP, ROKA 5113
Maj Gen Chun, DCSLOG, ROKA 5114
Lt Col Gosser, Advisor, Yongsan 4619

ANNEXES ADDED: None

ACTION BY APPROVING AUTHORITY:

Approved (disapproved), including (excluding) exceptions as noted.

L.J. LEW
Lt Gen, ROKA
Chief of Staff

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HEADQUARTERS REPUBLIC OF KOREA ARMY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
KAPO 501

FILE NO.

15 December 1963

SUBJECT: Chaplain Candidate Basic Training.

TO: Minister
Ministry of National Defense
Seoul, Korea

1. I recommend that the chaplain candidates complete their Officer Candidate Basic Training at the Chaplain Training Center rather than at the Infantry School.

2. In the past, the chaplain candidates have been completing their Officer Candidate Basic Training at the Infantry School, as do other branches of the ROK Army. Training such chaplain candidates at the Infantry School, however, requires the use of manpower and facilities needed for training the combat officer. More adequate use of the Chaplain Training Center manpower and facilities for the training of chaplains would better prepare them for their future assignments.

3. The Army surgeon and dental candidates have been completing their Officer Candidate Basic Training at the Army Medical Service Corps School rather than at the Infantry School.

4. The primary disadvantage of training the chaplain candidates at the Chaplain Training Center lies in the fact that this deprives them of acquiring a full understanding of the fundamental thinking of the combat officer. I believe, nevertheless, that this one disadvantage is more than offset by the many advantages to be gained through an adequate supervision of chaplain training at the Chaplain Training Center.

L. J. LEW
Lt Gen, ROKA
Chief of Staff

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SUMMARY OF COMMENTS

1. (Maj Gen Yoon, DCSFER)--I strongly recommend that the chaplain candidates complete their Officer Candidate Basic Training at the Chaplain Training Center. From the point of view of manpower control, the use of the already overtaxed manpower of the Infantry School for the training of chaplain candidates is not justifiable, -- certainly not when one considers the fact of fifteen chaplains and enlisted men authorized at the Chaplain Training Center for that very purpose.

2. (Maj Gen Kim, DCSOP)--For the last seven years the chaplain candidates have completed their Officer Candidate Basic Training at the Infantry School as did other branches of the Army, because the chaplain branch did not have the facilities to train its own branch candidates. But now the Chaplain Training Center is authorized by TD ROKA-203 on 25 May 1963. It is authorized for the sole purposes of chaplain training, including the chaplain candidate basic training. As soon as the Chaplain Training Center is fully prepared to train its own branch candidates, the chaplain candidates should complete their Officer Candidate Basic Training at the Chaplain Training Center. The primary disadvantage of training the chaplain candidates at the Chaplain Training Center lies in the fact that this deprives them of acquiring a full understanding of the fundamental thinking of the combat officer. This one disadvantage should be offset by an adequate supervision of chaplain training at the Chaplain Training Center.

3. (Maj Gen Chun, DCSLOG)--The new building of the Chaplain Training Center is under construction and its target date is the end of this calendar year. The equipment which is authorized by TA ROKA-203 on 25 May 1963 will be furnished also by the end of this year. I recommend that, using the facilities and equipment of the Chaplain Training Center, the chaplain candidates complete their Officer Candidate Basic Training at the Chaplain Training Center.

4. (Col Byun, First ROK Army chaplain)--My estimate of the situation is that the newly commissioned chaplains are not adequately prepared for their first assignments in the field. They do not know about the job they have to accomplish in the Army. I think this is caused by inadequate training. Five Corps chaplains under the First ROK Army positively agree with me on this point.

5. (Lt Col Cho, Second ROK Army chaplain)--The ten weeks of training at the Infantry School is based on what essentially is military basic training and tactical practice which does not include the chaplain branch subjects. I think this training is almost unnecessary for the noncombatant chaplain candidate. They should rather be more effectively prepared to perform their primary mission as clergymen in the Army.

Chun B

6. (Maj Park, Commandant, Chaplain Training Center)--
The new building of the Chaplain Training Center will be sufficient for the basic training of a class of 30 chaplain candidates. Five of six instructors have been trained at the U. S. Army Chaplain School. I believe that they are well qualified instructors. If it is considered to be necessary for theoretical and tactical training in subjects of a strictly military nature, line officers can be attached to the Chaplain Training Center on a rotation principle by TDY. In view of the above facts, I consider that the Chaplain Training Center will be ready for operation in calendar year 1964.